

THE DAILY NEWS.
The Official Organ of the City.
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TERMS:

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The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

All Communications should be addressed, simply.

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

SHERIDAN has not been ordered to Washington as reported some days ago. But the *National Republican* admits that a contingency may arise, when such a move would be the best one to make.

THE following bit of doggerel is one of the best hits on the electoral controversy:

There is an elector named Cronin,
Who has set the Republicans groanin';
For he was elected
And Watts was rejected,

And that's Watts the matter with Cronin!

■ This is from the New York *Tribune*, slightly altered.

WE furnish elsewhere this morning an article on the march of despotism in this country, from the pen of a distinguished citizen of this State. His idea is that the country is ready to submit to usurpation. We think he is rather despondent as regards the temper of the people, though he may be quite right as to Grant's motives and rule of action. Grant possesses the traits which predominate in the nature of tyrants, and nothing but the fear of failure will restrain him from seeking to perpetuate his power, should the opportunity of doing so present itself on the 4th of March, next. The hope of the country is that before that eventful day arrives, the present difficulty will have been peacefully settled.

WE direct attention to an article from Rev. T. H. Pritchard, on the interest of Wake Forest College, in the debt of the city of Raleigh. The fact is not generally known that Wake Forest College and parties living on the hill hold more than one-fourth of the city bonds. The failure of the city to pay the interest on this debt seriously embarrasses the College. Granting that the bonds are valid, Dr. Pritchard's plain, unvarnished statement of facts presents a strong argument for the funding of the city debt, or the payment of the interest on the bonds.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, the late candidate for Vice-President, in a report to the House of Representatives something over two years ago conclusively proved the utter rascality and dishonesty of the individual members of the Louisville Returning Board, particularly Wells, the chairman. John W. Brice, of Hoboken, N. J., has known the Wells family a long time, and paints J. Madison Wells' character in this vigorous language: "Mat was the black sheep of the family, whose word no man willingly trusted, a fraudulent bankrupt and an unconvicted assassin." But Senator Sherman says that he is a highly honorable Christian gentleman.

THERE is a great deal of suffering among the poor of this city, for wood and food—wood mainly. They need help; they must have it, or some of them will perish with the cold. This is no exaggeration; it is a hard fact. And this in a Christian community. Will relief be withheld? or rather, will not the good and generous people of the city open their hearts and hands to the suffering poor? The Young Men's Christian Association are making every effort to supply the most urgent needs. They will call upon citizens this week for contributions to assist in paying for the wood which has been ordered. For charity's sake, let every well-to-do man whose heart is not made of stone, lend a helping hand in this noble, heaven-blessed work.

A NEW MOVEMENT.—There is no doubt that the Republicans have firmly grasped the reins of the United States. The party is solid in this organization, we can discover no break in the line. The leaders, the organs, the understrappers and the rank and file show a united front—moving along the line of their purpose with unwavering step. That party is thoroughly organized, from the halls of Congress down to the confines of the timbered backwoods precinct. In these things is having a definite plan of action, and a thoroughly organized body to carry it out, they have a most decided advantage over the Democratic party.

More than this, they will be supported by President Grant. He is undoubtedly determined to secure the inauguration of Hayes. He has the power to make his determination good, and to turn over to Hayes the army, the navy, and the public property of Washington.

To execute the programme laid down by Chandler, Morton and Edmunds, we believe the Republicans are ready to resort to force and violence. The will and the power which overcame South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana will not hesitate to cast out the Cronin vote and count in the Watts vote—which, as matter stand to day, is all that is necessary to secure the triumph of Hayes. If it shall become necessary to the successful execution of the Radical will, it is almost certain that we will witness at Washington on the 4th of March a re-enactment of the scenes which were beheld in Columbia on the 28th of November.

The Democrats of the North are endeavoring to get up among the people such a show of resistance to the contemplated acts of despotism, as will cause the Republicans to call a halt. State Conventions of Tilden supporters are being called together to take action in the premises, and great public meetings will be held demanding that the will of the people shall be respected.

Any steps on the part of the Northern Democrats looking to forcible resistance to Hayes' inauguration requires the support of the Democracy of the South. Without the moral and physical support of our people, the Northern Democracy are well-nigh powerless—at least, they would not go to the extent of armed resistance, unless they could rely upon our people to come to their aid.

Just here we reach one of the most decisive points in the electoral controversy. Shall the Democracy of the South stand by the Democracy of the North through thick and thin? Is this matter? Are we willing to follow their lead, to be the consequences what they may? On this all-important question there is already a broad division of sentiment in our ranks. At a Democratic caucus in Washington some nights ago, as we learn from some of our Northern exchanges, Fernando Wood made a long speech and reproached Southern Democrats for want of zeal in the present emergency. He is reported, as saying, "You sit with folded hands while time is slipping by. You have done nothing; you will do nothing; you are beaten." Much confusion followed, when Ben Hill threw in another firebrand. He in turn pitched into Northern Democrats: said they had deceived their Southern friends once, but could not do it again; had enticed them into war fifteen years ago, and then sent regiments of War Democrats down to whip them, and went on at some length in a very caustic vein. This Georgia statesman is the leading Southern advocate of the idea of submission to Hayes rather than war, and a friendly acceptance of his inauguration.

On the other hand, we find Mr. Alexander H. Stephens advocating a policy different from that enunciated by Mr. Hill. Mr. Stephens is opposed to any compromise. In a card published on the 18th last, he distinctly advised against a friendly acceptance by the people of the South of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. He says:

I never have and never shall advise them (the southern people) or any other people to give a friendly acceptance of any administration inaugurated by the grossest fraud and most palpable usurpation. While I might not advise a forcible resistance to an administration thus inaugurated, yet I never could give it the sanction of my approval friendly acceptance. For the overthrow of such a dynasty, I should rather appeal to the peaceful instrumentalities of the constitution. There are the legislative halls, the judiciary and the ballot box, the latter of which should ever be held sacred as the ark of the covenant.

YESTERDAY Governor Hampton formally demanded of Gov. Chamberlain the delivering of the great seal of the State, the public archives, Property, &c. Chamberlain politely declined, as was expected. Hampton will now go before Congress with a Memorial setting forth the whole case. We may congratulate the South Carolinians in proceeding thus far without bloodshed or violence. There is to-day a better prospect than ever for the final triumph of Hampton through peaceful agencies.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.—There is a powerful current of public opinion in favor of the impeachment of President Grant.—Albany Argus, Dem.

The master now stands the flat of the electoral college is irreverable.

Mr. Tilden has been constitutionally elected President of the United States.—Boston Transcript, Ind.

Whichever course is finally adopted by the Republican Senate in reference to counting the electoral votes, the election of Tilden is now perfectly assured.—Boston Post, Dem.

The returning board business will yet

return to plague the Republicans.

Sooner or later the Democrats

will get possession of them and they

always improve on precedent.—Indianapolis News Rep.

We are going to inaugurate the man we elected to the Presidency. Let us do it. If there are enough people to elect a candidate, there are enough to elect him inaugurated.—Washington Evening Star, Dem.

We do not see how the vote of Oregon can be legally counted. The fact of disqualification being admitted, the vote of Oregon would be short just one, which would defeat an election by the people and throw it into the House of Representatives.—Providence Press, Rep.

The "head-center" of the Louisville Returning Board—Moses Wells and Anderson—will know that we have no personal respect to them when we disown the whole machinery of their board, and say that we consider it an impossibility that any good can come of it. We consider it a disgrace to governmental machinery even of Louis- ville, and an outrage upon the legislative franchises of any people called free or making any pretension to independence and democracy—a burlesque in fact upon civilization itself.—Homer (La.) Daily Pop.

The golden opportunity is now given for the men who fought and other became reconciled to each other, and to unite on a basis of equal political rights to all men, and destruction to the Southern Democratic sneaks. All that needs to be done is for Ben Hill to keep on as he has begun. If he Southern friends are seconded his initiative promptly unequivocally and in good faith. Everybody wants peace. The Republicans of the North are ready to meet their brethren of the South on a square basis. Equality for all citizens before the law; that being granted and guaranteed, the affiliation may go on at once. As for the offices what are they? A Southern man tracing his lineage for generations in the land of the Stars and Stripes, is better material for patriotic purposes than a Northern Douglass, a political Judas, a "neutral" in time of war and an irreconcilable in time of peace. The momentous question is now, will the patriots of the North and the South use this great opportunity and make the centennial of our national independence the Year I, of our national reconciliation?

And further on the Post says of the proposed friendly acceptance of the Hayes administration by the Southern people:

Here is the true basis for a solution of the political problem, and if Ben Hill will keep the lead he has taken in the matter, he will deserve not only an act of oblivion for his record in the past, but an eternal monument to his honor in the hearts of his countrymen, North and South. Let the Hills, the Lamars, the Hamptons, the Stephenses of the South, approach their Republican brethren of the North with the frank, outstretched hand of good feeling and reconciliation. Peace, prosperity, and unity will be accomplished facts in one week. They will be met half-way, and if that is not enough, more than half-way. The initiative, however, should be with them, but it will not require more than the slight to be taken to be accepted gladly as a harbinger of peace. Once taken the rest is easy. We shall have as a nation another era of good feeling. The olive branch will flourish. Good men, North and South, will band together for the mutual well-being and protection of the whole country. The political rights of every class will be secured for. There will be no North or South, East or West, but one people, standing firm for the rights of man, the upbuilding of the nation, the dissemination of knowledge, and the perpetuation of the heritage whose acquisition has been celebrated this centennial year. Will this year witness so grand a consummation? We shall see. Ben Hill has our thanks for even inspiring the dream, if it shall prove to be a dream.

These places indicate the inauguration of a movement entirely new. It is a transparent political trick—a bid for enough Southern Congressmen to elect Mr. Hayes, should the election be thrown into the House of Representatives. We should have none of it—basing our opinion on the present outlook. The South is impotent to decide this controversy, what they may? On this all-important question there is already a broad division of sentiment in our ranks. At a Democratic caucus in Washington some nights ago, as we learn from some of our Northern exchanges, Fernando Wood made a long speech and reproached Southern Democrats for want of zeal in the present emergency. He is reported, as saying, "You sit with folded hands while time is slipping by. You have done nothing; you will do nothing; you are beaten."

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ARE WE READY FOR A CÆSAR?

(Correspondence of the Raleigh News.) In view of recent and fast following events in the political drama of the day, the question is fraught with meaning. "We meet that when a visitor of note gives notice of his coming, preparation should be made for a storm of opposition. There were men who did, and men who do regret that when the illustrious founders of the noble house of Caesar emerged from the little Rubicon, he was not met in fitting style. Perhaps it was due to his own omission. The family as a rule, are a reticent race and rarely send a courier of advices. They are modest too, with all, *at the outset*; and, covet no bugle blast, no roll of the drum, no noise of artillery as an earnest of the entry. They prefer to come "like a thief in the night" with a lie in their lips of purpose dismally unperceived.

W. J. G.

Warrington, N. C.

The Interests of Wake Forest College in the Debt of the City of Raleigh.

(Biblical Recorder.)

As a trustee of Wake Forest College, I was appointed at a citizen's meeting, one of a committee to meet and confer with the Board of Aldermen in regard to the outstanding bonds of the city. The committee met the council on last Tuesday night, and I propose in this article to give some of the impressions made on my mind by the discussion of the occasion. I represented before the council of the city \$16,000 originally invested by the college in its bonds, with a paid interest at 8 per cent, for four years, amounting to \$2,120, in addition to this I represented bonds held by private parties residing at Wake Forest amounting to about \$12,000; more than one-fourth of the city debt and, therefore, I feel that I have a right to speak on the subject. And yet I would speak in no dogmatic spirit, because the matter is involved in considerable difficulty as regards some of its features, and also because I have had but little knowledge and experience in things of this kind. If I am mistaken in any of my impressions, and do any one injustice, I shall be obliged to the city attorney, or some other competent person, to set me right.

I learned, in the first place, that the entire city debt did not exceed \$150,000, of which \$50,000 of which had been provided for by special enactment of the Legislature, so that, as Mr. F. H. Busbee said, the amount of obligations held against the city was not more than \$105,000, or less than \$99,000. Thus, as I claimed, was a sum due for a city of the size and wealth of Raleigh, and much less than the debt of Charlotte and Wilmington and, I may add, that it is really far smaller than it relatively seems in comparing it with theirs, since three or four hundred thousand dollars are expended here annually by the State and National governments.

I learned, in the second place, that the bonds of the city were good beyond question. The question as to whether these bonds had been issued by a very extravagant administration, or were bought up by the present holders at much less than their face value, are past issues and out of date. All the required legal forms were complied with in issuing the bonds, and they had been pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the state.

I make this report with great pleasure to the Baptists of the State, since there has been wide-spread suspicion as to the integrity of these bonds.

I learned, in the third place, that the amended charter, as well as the decision of the Superior Court, to require the funding of the debts of the city, was asked the attorney of the city, was asked the question distinctly, if the courts would, under law suits, now pending against the city, compel the funding of the city debt? He replied that the courts could and would certainly compel the city to fund the debt.

The impression was made on my mind, in the fourth place, that money would be saved to the city by funding these bonds at once. Three or four suits against the city are already pending, and more, I have learned, have been instituted since, the cost of each of which the city would be obliged to pay if they go against it, as they will. Inevitably, since there could be but one issue in the case, and besides, these bonds, when funded, by special provision of the new charter, would draw but six per cent interest, whereas they now draw eight per cent interest, so that the city would save by funding the debt.

And the fifth impression I received was that the city was able, at the present rate of taxation, to pay the interest on these bonds at six per cent, and provide gradually for the extinguishment of the debt.

The principal of the college does not wish all we desire is to be assured of the validity of the investment and to realize the interest. It is college that the interest now due on these bonds it could pay back to the endowment the amount which it has borrowed to meet the deficit in the salary of the faculty, and we may reasonably hope with this and other investments to conduct the operations of the college, on the present basis, in the future without incurring debt.

And the city will begin to pay the interest on these bonds, I am not prepared to say, but we earnestly hope for the sake of the college at no distant day. T. H. PRITCHARD.

FOR SALE

Be seen the one and six thousand acres of **WILDER'S PINE LAND**, all in one body, suitable for clearing, timbering, located about five miles from the city of Brunswick, Ga., and only the **McConaughay** and **W. H. Wilder** families own the property. The owner, who is very old and ailing, has ten to fifteen feet of water, and a tailrace of about 1200 feet, which will be used to irrigate 1000 acres of land, and the sea board, on which he is to let to a timber company, and it will be sold low for one year, and then he will be able to claim his land, if not up to his mark.

As we are Caesar and Caesar's cause is ready for Caesar. There is nothing in a good portent, that Caesar is not ready for the country. With a servile Senate to sanction his evils, and a High Bond to set at naught State laws, and overrule State tribunals, and do his other dirty work, it would seem that he has all of the elements of success in his grasp.

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